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CO-OPN. &
FORESTS.

Anthrax among cattle, sheep, goats and poultry in the State.

677. By the addition of centrifugal freeze drier of Edwards model along with a deep freeze cabinet and accessories, the Institute was in a position to undertake on a large scale, the preparation of freeze dried Rinderpest vaccine, and Rinderpest disease vaccine on improved lines.

678. The Bio-Chemistry Section was mainly engaged with the preparation of certain drugs which were most commonly used in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

679. During the year, 37,34,620 unit doses of biological products were prepared. Out of a total stock of 38,48,330 doses, 36,45,245 doses were issued within the State and 52,300 doses were sold to places outside the State as against 41,13,235 doses and 1,05,585 doses respectively sold during the previous year.

680. Work under the scheme for the control of diseases of parasitic origin was continued as a subsidised one. Under the Scheme, 1,29,145 (1,36,252) heads of cattle were dosed with effective anthelmintics infestation.

681. The total expenditure for the year under all items amounted to Rs. 2,00,950 (Rs. 1,58,162). The revenue realised inclusive of sales-tax amounted to Rs. 3,70,457 (Rs. 2,31,379). The Institute, earned a net profit of Rs. 1,69,506 during the year.

(vi) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

682. As usual, the section attended to all agricultural activities of the Farm such as growing of fodders and food grains and maintaining of grass kavals for hay making and grazing of Government livestock.

683. During the year, 258 (203) tons of grass and hay was collected and of this 184 (76) tons was left over at the close of the year as a reserve for the next year.

664. The approximate value of green grass, hay and straw supplied was Rs. 41,577 as against Rs. 51,524 of last year.

685. During the year, 547 (262) tons of silage was supplied costing Rs. 27,359 (Rs. 13,032). The cattle of the

Grass and
Hay
Production.

"Dry Farm" and Hallikar Cattle Farm were also supplied with silage.

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686. There were no breeding cow bulls in the Farm. Five buffalo bulls that were at the beginning of the year continued throughout the year.

Silage
production.

687. The number of cows and buffaloes belonging to private owners in and round about Bangalore, that were admitted to the Farm was 73 (84) cows and 19 (25) she buffaloes, while 55 (85) cows and 18 (34) she buffaloes were discharged. The year closed with 65 (53) cows and 13 (12) she buffaloes.

688. All the animals of the dry cattle farm were in excellent condition due to availability of good pasture.

Dry Cattle
Farm.

689. The Sheep Farm that was started during the earlier years at Hessarghatta for the rearing of the Bannur (mutton) and the Hassan (woolly) breed of sheep was continued.

Sheep
Breeding.

690. At the beginning of the year, there were two (4) stud rams, 114 (99) ewes and 160 (115) lambs.

691. At the beginning of the year, there were 3,985 (5,677) birds of White Leg Horn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth Rock and New Hampshire Breeds. The new breeds of Ancona, Black Leg Horn, White Wyandott and Canadian Barred Plymouth Rocks imported during the earlier year as day old chicks, were successfully multiplied and the stock increased. At the close of the year, there were 3,326 (3,985) birds of 18 different breeds on the farm.

Poultry
Farm.

692. Hybridisation experiments were continued to find out a suitable hybrid for maximum production and cold weather laying.

693. Intensive development of poultry on a Statewise basis as a cottage industry was continued during the year. The eggs were actually carried to the doors of the intending breeders through the officials of the Department. Under this scheme, 44,098 (12,315) hatching eggs were supplied, of which nearly 56 per cent were hatched.

694. The number of animals in the Farm was divided into three categories viz., (1) owned by Government, (2) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained in the farm under the "Eve Blood Scheme" and (3) private owned but maintained in the farm for breeding.

Kunigal Stud
Farm.

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695. At the beginning of the year, there were four (3) stallions, seven (6) mares and five (5) young stock in the Farm.

696. The total revenue and expenditure of the Kunigal Stud Farm under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,86,290 (Rs. 1,37,176) and Rs. 1,06,926 (Rs. 1,27,049) respectively.

Combined
Sheep and
Cattle Farm,
Kurikuppi.

697. An area of 64(64) acres was under irrigation and 108(108) acres was under dry cultivation. From the area under irrigation, 560 (527) tons of green fodder were obtained.

698. As the quantity of fodder grown on the farm lands was insufficient, about 300 tons of hay was purchased on tender system from private contractors.

699. The Live-stock breeding operations of the farm were carried on (1) Hallikar Cattle. (2) Murrah Buffaloes and (3) Bellary sheep.

Hallikhar
Cattle.

700. The year opened with 327(394) heads of cattle. There were 108 (91) births and 22 (11) deaths. In addition, for purposes of agricultural operations in the absence of electric power, a large number of work bullocks were also being maintained on the farm.

701. The condition of the cattle in general was satisfactory during the year.

Murrah
Buffaloes.

702. The year opened with 23 (16) murrah buffaloes. During the year, there were four (8) births and nil deaths.

703. From the cows and she-buffaloes, a total quantity of 1,22,716 (1,13,318) lbs. of milk was produced, of which 830½ (1,140) lbs. formed colostrum.

704. The stock consisted of 464 (448) sheep at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 195 (194) births and 87 (32) deaths. Thirty-four (27) rams fit for breeding were issued for stud purposes to the public, and 79 (121) others were sold in public auction.

705. The Farm besides serving as a breeding centre for the production of quality rams required by the sheep rearing public, also served as a demonstration unit in management on improved lines.

706. The Research Section attached to the Serum Institute was engaged, as usual, with the investigation of disease problems confronting the livestock of the State and the development of new biological products. The Indian

Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance the three schemes viz., (1) Disease Investigation (general), (2) Investigation of Mastitis, and (3) Parasitic disease investigation on 50:50 basis, the other 50 per cent being met by this Government.

(vii) Forests.

707. The Forest Department was formed on 11th January 1864 and now it is one of the oldest Forest Departments in India. There had been a steady expansion in the forest areas and all round progress in the matter of exploitation, regeneration and revenue. The area of the forests, including the panchayet forests of Bellary District at the beginning of the year was 4,388.72 square miles.

708. The total length of the forest roads was 594 miles and $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs.

709. Under forest offences, a sum of Rs. 1,02,383 was recovered as compensation, while compounding the cases and the value of timber confiscated was Rs. 17,421-15-0.

710. Except in the Bellary Division, the forests in other divisions were available for free grazing of cattle. Certain plantations and regeneration areas only were protected. The foreign cattle were as usual made to pay for grazing at scheduled rates.

711. In the evergreen zone, natural regeneration of important species like Dhuma, Balagi, Nagasampige, Kiral-bogi, Devadari, Surahonne, Hebbalasu and Gulmavu was generally satisfactory and abundant in areas where the top canopy was opened by departmental fellings.

Natural
Regeneration.

712. In the mixed deciduous zone, natural regeneration of teak was very insignificant. Honne, Mathi, Beete, Nandi, Yettiga, Alale and like species regenerated well especially in the exploited coupes where the overhead cover was opened out. Regeneration of Jambe, Yettiga, Beete and Honne was observed to be profuse in open patches in Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

713. Regeneration of bamboos was good throughout its habitats. In Bhadravathi Division, regeneration of both small and big bamboo was good in all the forests especially in ceded area.